# Project logframe overview

An overview of the Africa RISING West Africa Project logframe up to the activity level can be glanced from Table 1 below. All sub-activities initiated by project partners align with specific outcomes, outputs and activities within the logframe. Activities listed in italics within the table are those which have an ongoing sub-activity within this year’s (2019/2020) workplan in both Ghana and Mali. For a detailed look at other important logframe elements like objectively verifiable indicators, sources and means of verification, the assumptions for each output etc. the complete project logframe document is accessible at: <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/82851>.

**Table 1: Logframe overview**

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| **Outcome 1: Farmers and farming communities in the project area are practicing more productive, resilient, and profitable and sustainably intensified crop-livestock systems linked to markets.** | |
| Output 1.1: Research products for more productive, intensive, diverse, profitable and resilient crop (cereals, legumes, and vegetables); livestock (sheep, goats, cattle, poultry and pigs) and integrated crop-livestock farming systems are identified and disseminated to farmers through development partners. | *Activity 1.1.1: Test and disseminate a combination of climate-smart crop varieties and agronomic practices to increase and sustain food and feed production.*  *Activity 1.1.2: Test and disseminate a combination of improved breeds, housing, feeding, health and breeding practices to intensify rearing of livestock (sheep, goat, pig, and poultry) for meat, egg and milk production.*  *Activity 1.1.3: Test and disseminate integrated crop-livestock-soil and agroforestry systems to increase and sustain productivity and reduce risk.* |
| Output 1.2: Integrated management practices and innovations to improve and sustain productivity and ecosystems services of the soil, land, water and vegetation resources are developed and disseminated with farmers and development partners in the intervention communities. | *Activity 1.2.1: Test and disseminate land, soil and integrated land-soil technologies and practices to improve and sustain productivity and ecosystems services at the farm and landscape/watershed levels.*  *Activity 1.2.2: Test and promote water management technologies and practices to increase water productivity in the small-scale crop-livestock farming systems under rain fed and irrigated conditions.*  Activity 1.2.3: Test and promote integrated soil fertility and integrated pest management technologies and practices to increase and sustain productivity and reduce risk. |
| Output 1.3: Labor-saving and gender-sensitive technologies in target areas to reduce drudgery while increasing labor efficiency in the production cycle delivered. | Activity 1.3.1: Train local partners on appropriate use of drudgery-reducing technology delivery.  Activity 1.3.2: Introduce, test and adapt existing pre-harvest small-scale mechanization options to farmers and partners in the intervention communities.  Activity 1.3.3: Demonstrate small-scale maize shelling machines to smallholders and other stakeholders to reduce drudgery and labor requirements |
| Output 1.4: Tools (including ICT-based) and approaches for disseminating recommendations in relation to above research products, integrated into capacity development (and used in outcomes 4 and 5). | Activity 1.4.1: Generate technology extrapolation domains in West Africa. |
| **Outcome 2: More farmers and farm families are adopting technologies and practices to improve nutrition, food and feed safety, post-harvest handling and value addition.** | |
| Output 2.1: Improved technologies, innovations, practices and habits to increase production and consumption of safe diverse and more nutritious food for farm families, especially by women and children developed and disseminated in partnership with research and development partners. | Activity 2.1.1: Develop a nutrition strategy to harmonize the nutrition activities with national nutrition approaches and link them to the crop and livestock activities.  *Activity 2.1.2: Train farm families, especially women to produce and consume diverse and more nutritious food.*  Activity 2.1.3: Use nutrition focused activities as an entry point for greater involvement of younger women and the youth in the production and consumption of diverse and more nutritious foods. |
| Output 2.2: Postharvest technologies and practices to provide options for the food, and feed sectors are tested and disseminated to farmers, through researchers, extension staff, and development partners. | *Activity 2.2.1: Introduce, evaluate, adapt and disseminate existing postharvest technologies and practices.*  *Activity 2.2.2: Build capacity of farm families to reduce postharvest losses.* |
| **Outcome 3: Farmers and other value chain actors have greater and equitable access to production assets and markets (input and output) through enabling institutions and policies.** | |
| Output 3.1: Enabling policies and institutional arrangements to increase participation of farm families, especially women and youth in the output and input markets and decision-making are advocated for implementation by national governments, policy makers and development partners. | *Activity 3.1.1: Review existing policies and institutional arrangements affecting equitable access to production assets and markets.*  Activity 3.1.2: Assess the level of inclusiveness of women and the youth along crop and livestock value chains.  Activity 3.1.3: Advocate enabling policies and institutional arrangements to increase participation of farm families, especially women and youth in the output and input markets. |
| Output 3.2: Options to expand accessibility of production assets and increase participation in house-hold decision-making by disaggregated groups by gender. | *Activity 3.2.1: Identify constraints to, and opportunities for increasing women and youth access to production assets in the target area.* |
| **Outcome 4: Effective partnerships are built with farmers, local communities, and research and development partners in the private and public sectors to ensure delivery and uptake at scale of SI, technologies, innovations and practices.** | |
| Output 4.1: Alliances and effective partnerships developed between farmers, local communities, and research and development agents in the public and private sectors to enable the release, dissemination, and adoption of proven technologies and practices to scale. | *Activity 4.1.1: Conduct cost-benefit and gender analysis coupled with other socio-economic analyses to identify and quantify adoption constraints and opportunities for different farmer contexts.*  *Activity 4.1.2: Map and assess relevant stakeholders to establish dialogue for the exploration of mutual synergies for scaling delivery of validated technologies.*  Activity 4.1.3: Leverage/link and integrate (engagement and outreach) with existent initiatives including Government extension systems to support and encourage the delivery pathways. |
| Output 4.2: Gender-sensitive decision support tools to assess technology-associated risks and opportunities are available for use by project partners. | Activity 4.2.1: Identify and communicate gender-sensitive decision support tools in the context of different farm typologies. |
| Output 4.3: An updated framework for monitoring technology adoption to be used by the project team and scaling partners available and accessible | *Activity 4.3.1: Monitor and report technologies and their associated beneficiaries or farmers exposed to the innovations using the tools developed by IFPRI.*  Activity 4.3.2: Make these reports available on the Africa RISING repositories. |
| Output 4.4: Knowledge sharing centers (physical structures) and learning alliances are developed within existing local and regional institutions | *Activity 4.4.1: Establish knowledge-sharing and learning alliances among scaling actors.* |